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Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, September 28, 1789.

A MESSAGE was received from the Senate, acquainting the houſe that the Senate had appointed Mr. Johnſon and Mr. Izard a committee to join a committee of the houſe to wait on the Preſident and inform him that the houſes had reſolved to adjourn this day, to meet again the firſt Monday in January. The houſe accordingly appointed Mr. Vining, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Gilman, a committee for the ſame purpoſe.

Read the report of the committee appointed to aſcertain the amount of compenſation due to the members and officers of the houſe.

The houſe then proceeded to conſider the amendment of the Senate to the bill for fixing the ſeat of government.

Mr. Madiſon moved a reſolution, as a proviſo to the bill that nothing therein contained ſhould be conſtrued to affect the operation of the laws of Pennſylvania within the ſaid diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, until Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe provide by law.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Madiſon moved to ſtrike out of the amendment thoſe words which comprehend within the diſtrict ſuch port of the northern liberties of Philadelphia as is not excepted in the Pennſylvania act of ceſſion. The queſtion on this motion was not carried.

Mr. Gerry then moved to refer the bill with the amendments of the Senate to the next ſeſſion, and that in the interim, commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to examine the river Delaware, and to report a proper ſide for the eſtabliſhment of the ſeat of government.

To this motion it was objected that it was not in order, ſince the queſtion of poſtponement had been decided in the negative on Saturday. Mr. Gerry defended the motion, as this was a motion for a particular reference, the former for a general one, and therefore the queſtion was a new one.

The Speaker declared it not in order.

Mr. Lee moved to ſtrike out the clauſe providing that the temporary reſidence ſhould be in New-York. This was not carried.

Mr. Boudinot moved to amend the amendment of the Senate, by annexing to it a clauſe, providing that the ſeat of government might be any where on the Delaware within the ſtate of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, or either of them, above Philadelphia, and below Howell's ferry. Negatived.

The main queſtion of concurrence was then put, and the yeas and nays were as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.—Meſſieurs Ames, Benſon, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Heiſter, Huntington, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Partridge, Ranſallaer, Schureman, Scott, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop.—31.

NEGATIVE.—Meſſieurs Baldwin, Bland, Boudinot, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Cole, Contee, Gale, Griffin, Jackſon, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Seney, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sumpter, Tucker, White.—24.

TUESDAY, September 29.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by the honourable Mr. Jay; with the following communications, viz.

United States, September 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by a letter dated the 7th of June laſt, addreſſed to the Preſident and members of the general Congreſs of the United States of North-America, announces the much lamented death of his ſon the Dauphin. The generous conduct of the French monarch and nation towards this country, render every event that may affect his or their poſterity intereſting to us; and I ſhall take care to aſſure him of the ſenſibility with which the United States participate in the affliction which a loſs, ſo much to be regretted, muſt have occaſioned both to him and to them.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, September 29, 1789.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Having yeſterday been informed by a joint committee of both houſes of Congreſs, that they had agreed to a receſs to commence this day, and to continue until the firſt Monday in January next, I take the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting you, that conſidering how long and laborious this ſeſſion has been, and the reaſons which I preſume have produced this reſolution, it does not appear to me expedient to recommend any meaſures to their conſideration at preſent.

G. WASHINGTON.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with four acts of the Legiſlature, which have received the approbation and ſignature of the Preſident.

Mr. Gerry introduced a reſolution to the following purport, That it ſhall be the duty of the clerk of the houſe and Secretary of the Senate, to tranſmit an atteſted copy of the journals of each houſe to the Supreme executive, and to each branch of the legiſlature of the ſeveral ſtates, reſpectively. This was adopted, and ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they concur in the above reſolution. Alſo, the bill to eſtabliſh troops, &c. for the defence of the frontiers, was ſent down by their Secretary—the Senate inſiſting on their ſeventh amendment to ſaid bill. Alſo, the reſolution on the momorial of John White, concurred in, with amendments, which amendments were acceded to by the houſe. The Senate alſo ſent down an act which they had paſſed in favour of the Baron de Glaubeck.

The houſe then took up the above ſeventh amendment, and on motion to adhere to the original ſections, the queſtion being put was negatived.

The queſtion for concurring with the Senate was then carried in the affirmative, by a large majority.

The houſe then paſſed the bill in form, for allowing the pay of a Captain for a certain time, to Baron de Glaubeck; which being enrolled, was ſigned by the Speaker. The buſineſs aſſigned for the preſent ſeſſion being finiſhed, the Speaker, purſuant to reſolution, adjourned the houſe to the firſt Monday in January next, then to meet at the city of New York.

[The above cloſes the account of the proceedings of the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, under the new Conſtitution.]

BOSTON, October 20.

THE Hall of the elegant edifice known by the name of Faneuil-Hall—was previous to the war ornamented with the portraits of ſeveral dignified perſonages which were either deſtroyed or taken away by the Britiſh, in the time of the ſiege;—one of them was the full length of GEORGE II, King of Great Britain, which was placed before the middle window at the weſt end of the Hall.

Would it not be a lively and expreſſive teſtimonial of our regard and veneration for the illuſtrious perſonage, who is momently expected to honor this town with his preſence—for the town to requeſt their committee to prepare an addreſs, to expreſs a deſire that the Preſident of the United States, would be pleaſed to permit our ingenious townſman and reſpected portrait painter (Mr. Jonſon) to wait on him for the purpoſe of taking an exact and full length portrait to be put in the ſame place where the portrait of the King of Great Britain formerly was; which would add a rich brilliancy to the Hall, and give pleaſure to every real friend of America.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

OCT. 21. Preparations are making at Marlborough, for lodging THE PRESIDENT, and the eſcort which will attend him, on Friday next, ſo that he may be expected in this town on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor, we are informed has diſpatched an expreſs to meet THE PRESIDENT of the United States, in order to know on what road he will travel, and when he will arrive in this town, that thoſe preparations may be made to receive him, which the honor and dignity of the State require.

His Excellency the Governor, we are told, has forwarded to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, a meſſage offering to that ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTER, the uſe of his ſeat while he ſhall continue in this town.

The VISCOUNTE DEPONTEVES, we are told, has given orders, if it ſhould be agreeable to the citizens of Boſton, that the ACTIVE and SENSIBLE frigates he moored off the end of the Long-Wharf, on the evening of the day when THE PRESIDENT ſhall arrive, WHICH WILL BE SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED WITH ABOVE ONE THOUSAND LANTHORNS EACH.

Major-General BROOKS, we are told, has diſpatched one of his Aids de-Camp, to meet THE PRESIDENT of the United States, and to requeſt him on his arrival at CAMBRIDGE, to review three brigades of the MIDDLESEX Militia, which will be then aſſembled there. It is ſaid that this review will exhibit upwards of 1000 men in COMPLETE UNIFORM.

The Committee from the Town's Committee of Arrangements, ſat out yeſterday, to wait on THE PRESIDENT, to inform him of the plan to be carried into operation, to pay the juſt tribute of reſpect to this ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGE.

The joy of all ranks of people is extreme, upon the proſpect of our beloved Preſident's arrival in this capital. If any title is proper, none would appear ſo well as that of his being "THE DELIGHT OF HUMAN KIND."

Every meaſure of reſpect and attention will be paid by our worthy and amiable Chief Magiſtrate, which the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth demand, to do the utmoſt juſtice to the merit of THE ILLUSTRIOUS and DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER, which is every moment expected.

NEW-YORK, October 28.

IT appears by the papers from Boſton, that the inhabitants of that town are making the greateſt preparation to expreſs their reſpect to the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States on his arrival. A grand proceſſion has been determined on, and the ſeveral trades have prepared their reſpective ſtandards for the occaſion At a late Town Meering the Hon. Judge Sullivan ſuggeſted the propriety of erecting a permanent Triumphal Arch at the entrance of the Town to remain a laſting memorial of this pleaſing event.

On this happy occaſion all party diſtinctions have ſubſided; all ranks are emulous to expreſs their feelings in the moſt unequivocal and loyal teſtimonials of attachment to the DELIVERER OF THEIR COUNTRY, whoſe approach like the glorious luminary of Heaven, appears to have totally diſſipated the fog of antifederaliſm.

We hear from Rhode Iſland that at their late ſeſſions of Aſſembly, held at Newport, a bill was introduced and paſſed into a law for collecting a Revenue ſaid to be nearly ſimilar to that of the United States—the duties payable in ſolid coin. At the ſame time they made a new eſtabliſhment of revenue officers and formed the State into diſtricts. Theſe proceedings are conſidered there as an indirect ſtep of the Antics towards a union with their ſiſter States: Moſt of the new appointed officers have been violent in their oppoſition to the Federal Government, having made ſond complaints that the fees eſtabliſhed by Congreſs were exorbitant and oppreſſive; but ſince their appointment their tune is much altered—they begin to think themſelves very ſuitable perſons to hold the ſame poſts under the New Government when that State comes into the Union. Notwithſtanding thay have paper money at command they appear to be very fond of a little hard caſh, and collect it with ſeverity from the veſſels which bring wood brick, and fiſh, into their States, to ſupply the ſea port towns with thoſe articles, making them pay conſiderable fees in gold and ſilver.———How can ſuch a deſcription of men have the preſumption to think that Congreſs will continue them in the ſtations they now hold, when that State ſhall accede to the general government? Rather may it be ſuppoſed that men who have been aiding and ſupporting an iniquitous ſyſtem of government in their State, which has defrauded the widow, the fatherleſs children, and the honeſt creditor, of their property, will be conſidered as unſuitable perſons to be employed in poſts of honor and reſponſibility under a wiſe and good government.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

Subſtance of a Proteſt of Stephen Waterous, late Maſter of the ſloop Rebecca, of Baltimore.

"CAPTAIN Waterous ſailed from St. Martins with a cargo conſiſting of ſalt, wine, almonds, and dry goods, bound to Baltimore. In lat 19 30, N. long. 64, W. on the firſt day of Auguſt, and the ſecond day after he ſailed, the ſloop ſprang a leak, and the wind being far to the ſouthward, they concluded to bear away for Turks-Iſland, and employed all hands in heaving out ſalt and other goods, which prevented her ſinking; they continued pumping and lightening the ſloop till the next day at noon, when ſhe overſet and was under warter. The maſter and crew together with the owner, who was alſo on board, continued on the wreck about four hours; when having got their boat free from water they took to her, being without oars, proviſion, water and compaſs, and in the night paſſed by Turks-Iſland, in this diſtreſſing ſituation they remained three days--On the 6th day of Auguſt they made the Grand Caicus, and about noon endeavoured to get in; but it being ſurrounded with a reef, the wind blowing directly on, and a great ſea going, they thought it impracticable, and were deterred from the attempt, and put off again; but a little after ſunſet, fearing the conſequences of the night, they attempted to get on ſhore, and in paſſing the reef, the ſurf ran ſo high, that in the hollow of a ſea the boat ſtruck and overſet, by which misfortune they were all thrown out, and the owner, Mr. Le Groſe, and one of the hands, were drowned; the others, ſix in number, held to the boat, and after being five or ſix hours in the water, reached the ſhore; from whence, in three weeks, the maſter got a paſſage to Turks-Iſland, from thence to Cape Francois where he arrived the 8th September, and the next day took paſſage for Rhode-Iſland."

PARIS, Auguſt 23.

THE public funds on the exchange fall very rapidly. The laſt loan of 125 millions is now at 11 per cent. diſcount, which is ſeven per cent. worſe within theſe three weeks.

Many circumſtances tend to this depreſſion; the fear of the intereſt of former loans being reduced by the National Aſſembly—the general appearance of public affairs which deter the buyers, and not a little the memorial which has juſt appeared, written by the Count d'Entreygens.

This may well excite the public attention, ſince its object is to recommend and prove that a national bankruptcy is at this moment the only means of retrieving the ſtate He endeavours to point out the neceſſity and even the juſtice of it;—to prove the latter we apprehend muſt be extremely difficult.

AUGUST 28.

Abſtract of the Plan of the Municipality of Paris.

The Mayor ſhall be the Chief of the Municipality, and Preſident of all the tribunals for inferior offences. He ſhall be elected for two years, and may be re elected to the office, after four years vacation.

The election of Mayor ſhall be made by the citizens aſſembled in their diſtricts, on the preſentation of three members of the Town-Council. The majority of diſtricts ſhall determine the election.

The Mayor ſhall be preſented to the King for his approbation, and take an oath of fidelity to the Commons of Paris and the King.

The Commandant-General ſhall be the head of the military forces, but ſubordinate to civil power. He ſhall take care that the different corps of the militia of burghers be properly kept up and encreaſed. He ſhall review the militia yearly, on the day fixed by the Town Council, but can command no extraordinary ſervice without acquainting the Mayor of it.

In caſe of diſobedience of diſcipline in the troops, he may commit them to priſon for eight days, and no longer. If the crime ſhould require greater puniſhment, it muſt be judged by a Council of War, taken from the Magiſtracy of the city.

The Commandant-General ſhall be elected for three years in the ſame manner as the Mayor, and cannot be re-elected for three years after the expiration of the term

Paris ſhall be divided into ſixty diſtinct Municipalities.

The employments of the Municipality, the exerciſe of which ſhall be entruſted to the Town Council, ſhall be divided into eight departments; and one tribunal to ſettle complaints, &c. as follow:

1ſt. The providing of ſubſiſtence and proviſion for Paris.—2d. The Police; this includes permiſſion to licenſe public places, &c.—3d. Direction of the public eſtabliſhments.—4th. Public buildings;—includes priſons, lock-up houſes, &c.—5th. The public hoſpitals.—6th. The juriſdiction of the city—7th The taxes.—8th. The National Pariſian guards. The regulation of having ſixty Municipalities in the city is moſt cenſured, and will probably be reviſed. Theſe are to meet annually, for the choice of magiſtrates.

LONDON, September 1.

National Aſſembly of France.

THE following letters were received by M. de Chapeliere, the Preſident of the National Aſſembly:

VERSAILLES, Auguſt 4.

"SIR,

"The Engliſh Ambaſſador entreats me again to make known to the National Aſſembly a letter which he has written to me. As this letter is the ſequel of that which I had the honor to communicate to the Aſſembly laſt week, by the organ of their Preſident, I took the orders of his Majeſty, who authoriſed me to follow the ſame courſe with this.

"I have the honour to be with reſpect,

"Mr. Preſident,

"Your very humble and obedient ſervant,

"LE COMTE DE MONTMORIN."

Letter from the Duke of Dorſet, Ambaſſador from England, to M. le Comte de Montmorin, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Auguſt 3.

"SIR,

"My Court, to which I gave an account of the letter I had the honour to write to your Excellency on the 26th of July, and which you had the goodneſs to communicate to the National Aſſembly, has by a deſpatch of the 31ſt ult. which I have received this inſtant, not only approved of my conduct, but ſpecially authoriſed me to expreſs again to you, in the moſt poſitive terms, the ardent deſire of his Britannic Majeſty, and his Miniſters, to cultivate and encourage the friendſhip and harmony which ſubſiſts ſo happily between the two nations.

"It is ſo much the more pleaſant to me to announce to you theſe renewed aſſurances of harmony and good underſtanding, as it cannot fail but that the greateſt good muſt reſult from a permanent underſtanding between the two nations. And that it is to be deſired ſtill the more, as nothing can contribute ſo much to the tranquility of Europe as the co-operation of the two powers.

"I ſhall be obliged to you to communicate to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly the confirmation of the ſentiments of the King and his Miniſters.

"I have the honour to be, very ſincerely,

"SIR,

"Your Excellency's very humble

"And obedient ſervant,

"DORSET."

BARBARY CORSAIRS

The depredations committed in the Mediterranean by the Barbary pirates, has ſpread an alarm among all the nations concerned in the Weſt-India trade.

When theſe pirates meet a ſhip, which they find to be richly freighted, and that belongs to ſome nation with which they are on terms of friendſhip, they cannot bear to looſe a rich booty, and therefore deviſe ſome pretext for ſeizing both ſhip and cargo.

This appeared lately in their conduct reſpecting two French Weſt Indiamen. One was homeward bound from St. Domingo, and laden with ſugar, coffee, indigo, and cochineal; and had alſo on board a cheſt containing 5000 pieces of eight.

The other was outward bound from Marſeilles.

Theſe two ſhips have been taken and carried into Algiers, though the Algerines are at peace with France

The pretended grounds on which the corſairs took theſe ſhips are, that one was not really a French but an Imperial ſhip, the Captain of which had purchaſed a French paſs; and that in the other they had found flags of different nations, and among others an American flag; and further, that the Captain had two paſſes, one of which he threw overboard.

The French Conſul at Algiers has claimed both ſhips, in behalf of their owners, who, he maintains, are really French ſubjects.

The Dey has promiſed that the claim ſhall be fairly tried; but little juſtice can be expected from a Prince, who has not ſo much as reprimanded Sala and Ali, two of his naval commanders, the captors, for having cauſed the head of one of the French mates to be chopped off, for having preſumed even to remonſtrate againſt the reſolution taken by thoſe mercileſs captors—to ſend the French crews immediately into ſlavery.

Letter from the Miniſter appointed by the King, to M. Le Chapeliere, Preſident of the National Aſſembly.

"SIR.—Called by the King to his Council, we are anxious to diſcloſe our ſentiments to the National Aſſembly.

"The marks of attention with which we have been honoured from the happy moment of our union, and, above all, our fidelity to the principles of the National Aſſembly, and our reſpectful confidence in them, are motives the moſt ſure of giving us courage.

"We cannot for a moment forget, that in order to fulfil truly the intentions of the King, we ought ever to have preſent to our thoughts the great truth, which the National Aſſembly has pronounced, and which can never be repeated in vain, "that the power and happineſs of the King cannot be maintained with dignity, nor eſtabliſhed with durability, unleſs they have for their foundations the good and liberty of the people.

"Condeſcend, Mr Preſident, to be our interpreter to the Aſſembly, and offer them, in our name, our ſincere proteſtation, that we will not exerciſe any public function that ſhall not do us honour by its principle, and that we ſhall firmly and ſteadily govern ourſelves by this maxim. We are, with reſpect, Mr. Preſident, your very humble and obedient ſervants,

J. G ARCH DE VIENNE,
J. M. ARCH. DE BOURDEAUX,
LA TOUR DU PIN"

The interruption of the cotton manufactures in Brittany, and other parts of France, occaſioned by the late commotions in that kingdom, will probably ſerve the manufacturers of thoſe goods in England and Ireland.

Mr. Fox did not clear leſs than 50,000 l. at the late Newmarket meeting.

Every day's advice confirms the opinion we have conſtantly hazarded in reſpect to the termination of the preſent ſtruggle in France. The kingdom is, no doubt ripe for the revolution;—but we queſtion much whether the conduct of the patriotic leaders is the effectual mode to procure it. They appear to us, to graſp at more than prudence requires, and, inſtead of conciliating, they daily increaſe the number of their enemies, who, united, will prove an equal match to them. If the former mode of Government was inimical to Liberty, the one now adopted will prove more burdenſome in time. The diſcontent on the proceedings of the National Aſſembly grow very alarming to thoſe who ſupport the preſent Revolution.

A letter from Rotterdam adviſes, that notwithſtanding the rigorous coercion of the preſs throughout Brabant, printed papers are almoſt daily circulated at Bruſſels of the moſt inflammatory nature; one of them, juſt publiſhed, conjures the Burghers to follow the example ſet them by the people of France, and by one ſpirited effort deſtroy the fabric of arbitrary power and tyrannical dominion, which, if they neglect the preſent opportunity to effect, they muſt in the eyes of all Europe be conſidered as degenerate deſcendants of their brave Belgic anceſtors. Government has offered a reward of 10,000 guilders for diſcovery of the author or printer of this paper.

There are ſix diſtinguiſhed characters now living, whoſe ages together make 519, viz. Lord Mansfield, 87; Macklin, 88; Lord Guilford, 87; John Weſley, 89; Lord Montboddo, 85; Mr. Thickneſſee, 83.

Sept 3. The Poles ſeem determined to recover their independence; and petitions from all parts have been preſented to the Diet, requeſting the immediate formation of an army of 100 000 men as the moſt probable means of effecting this deſirable object. The Diet are now employed in deliberating on this important point.

A little time ago, when Mr. Fox was returning from Liverpool, a jocoſe perſon overtook an old woman, who was driving ſome geeſe to Preſton Market, good woman, ſaid he, take care of your geeſe, for here is a Fox coming—I care not a f- t for him, replied the woman, he can do no harm, for there is a Pitt between him and us.

NEW-PORT, October 7.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations,

To the PRESIDENT, the SENATE, and the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES of the Eleven United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

THE critical ſituation in which the people of this ſtate are placed, engages us to make theſe aſſurances on their behalf, of their attachment and friendſhip to their ſiſter ſtates, and of their diſpoſition to cultivate mutual harmony and friendly intercourſe.—They know themſelves to be a handful comparatively viewed; and although they now ſtand as it were alone, they have not ſeparated themſelves, or departed from the principles of the confederation, which was formed by the ſiſter ſtates in their ſtruggle for freedom, and in the hour of danger.

They ſeek by this memorial to call to your remembrance the hazards which we have run—the hardſhips we have endured—the treaſure we have ſpent—and the blood we have left together in one common cauſe, and eſpecially the object we had in view—the preſervation of our liberty—wherein, ability conſidered, they may truly ſay, they were equal in exertions with the foremoſt—the effects whereof, in great embarraſſments and other diſtreſſes conſequent thereon, we have ſince experienced with ſeverity—which common ſufferings and common danger, we hope and truſt yet to form a bond of union and friendſhip not eaſily to be broken.

Our not having acceded to or adopted the new ſyſtem of government, formed and adopted by moſt of our ſiſter ſtates, we doubt not has given uneaſineſs to them—that we have not ſeen our way clear to do it, conſiſtent with our idea of the principles upon which we all embarked together, has alſo given pain to us—we have not doubted but we might thereby avoid preſent difficulties, but we have apprehended future miſchiefs.

The people of this ſtate from its firſt ſettlement have been accuſtomed and ſtrongly attached to a democratical form of government:—They have viewed in the new Conſtitution an approach, though perhaps but ſmall, towards that form of government from which we have lately deſolved our connection at ſo much hazard and expence of life and treaſure.—They have ſeen with pleaſure the adminiſtration thereof, from the moſt important truſt downwards, committed to men who have highly merited, and in whom the people of the United States place unbounded confidence:—Yet even in this circumſtance, in itſelf ſo fortunate, they have apprehended danger by way of precedent. Can it be thought ſtrange then, that with theſe impreſſions, they ſhould wait to ſee the propoſed ſyſtem organized and in operation—to ſee what further checks and ſecurities would be agreed to and eſtabliſhed by way of amendments, before they could adopt it as a conſtitution of government for themſelves and their poſterity? Theſe amendments we believe have already afforded ſome relief and ſatisfaction to the minds of the people of this ſtate.—And we earneſtly look for the time, when they may with clearneſs and ſafety again be united with their ſiſter ſtates, under a Conſtitution and form of government ſo well prized as neither to need alteration, or be liable thereto by a majority only of nine ſtates out of thirteen—a circumſtance which may poſſibly take place againſt the ſenſe of a majority of the people of the United States.

We are ſenſible of the extremes to which democratical government is ſometimes liable—ſomething of which we have lately experienced, but we eſteem them temporary and partial evils, compared with the loſs of liberty and the rights of a free people—neither do we apprehend they will be marked with ſeverity by our ſiſter ſtates, when it is conſidered, that during the late troubles the whole United States, notwithſtanding their joint wiſdom and efforts fell into the like misfortune:—That from our extraordinary exertions this ſtate was left in a ſituation nearly as embarraſſing as that during the war;—That in the meaſures which were adopted government unfortunately had not that aid and ſupport from the monied intereſt which our ſiſter ſtates of New York and the Carolinas experienced under ſimilar circumſtances; and eſpecially when it is conſidered, that upon ſome abatement of that fermentation in the minds of the people which is ſo common in the collation of ſentiment and of parties, a diſpoſition appears to provide a remedy for the difficulties we have laboured under on that account.

We are induced to hope, that we ſhall not be altogether conſidered as foreigners having no particular affinity or connection with the United States.—But that trade and commerce, upon which the proſperity of this ſtate much depends, will be preſerved as free and open between this and the United States as our different ſituations at preſent can poſſibly admit; earneſtly deſiring and propoſing to adopt ſuch commercial regulations on our part as ſhall not tend to defeat the collection of the revenue of the United States—but rather to act in conformity to, or to co-operate therewith; and deſiring alſo to give the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that we ſhall, during our preſent ſituation, uſe our utmoſt endeavours to be in preparation, from time to time, to anſwer our proportion of ſuch part of the intereſt or principal of the foreign and domeſtic debt as the United States ſhall judge expedient to pay and diſcharge.

We feel ourſelves attached by the ſtrongeſt ties of friendſhip, kindred and intereſt with our ſiſter ſtates; and we cannot without the greateſt reluctance look to any other quarter for thoſe advantages of commercial intercourſe which we conceive to be natural and reciprocal between them and us.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

The preceding is a true copy of the letter written by the General Aſſembly, at the ſeſſion held in September, A. D. 1789, to the Preſident, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Eleven United States of America in Congreſs convened.

Witneſs,

HENRY WARD, Secretary.

RICHMOND, November 12.

THE ſhip Maſſachuſetts, Indiaman, of 800 tons, has been furniſhed with the whole of her canvas from the manufactory of Boſton.

Old Ocean ſoon ſhall fleets behold,
Eclipſing all in ſtory told,
See Commerce ſpread the ſwelling ſail!
See our OWN CANVAS catch the gale!
And waft to earth's remoteſt ſhores,
Th' exub'rance of our boundleſs ſtores.

Saturday laſt arrived at the port of Rockett's a large Spaniſh ſnow, conſigned to ſome merchant in this city, to be loaded with flour and bread.

DEATH.] Monday laſt departed this life Mrs. M'KEAND, the amiable conſort of Mr. John M'Keand, merchant of this city, and on Wedneſday her remains were reſpectfully interred in the church yard, attended by a numerous concourſe of reſpectable inhabitants.—In her, it may be truly ſaid, were united every virtue, and every amiable quality, which conſtitute the moſt excellent female character.—She has left behind her a numerous offspring to bewail her loſs.

THOMAS BREND,
BOOKBINDER & STATIONER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he caries on his buſineſs as uſual in all its branches, at his ſhop near the Market-Houſe—Where Merchants may be furniſhed with complete ſets of ACCOUNT Books of any ſize, made and ruled to any pattern—County Court, Diſtrict, and all other Clerks, he can ſupply with RECORD and other BOOKS, of the very beſt quality—Naval-Officers, Inſpectors, Sheriffs, and Officers of every Department, may have BOOKS made in any form, and ruled in any manner they may chooſe—the paper he will warrant good, and the binding ſubſtantial.

He has for SALE, a good aſſortment of STATIONARY, conſiſting of Paper of various ſorts and ſizes; Quills from 4 to 15*ſ.* per hundred; Wax and Wafers; Pewter and other Ink Stands; Leather and Braſs Pocket Ink Pieces; Paper Caſes; Paper Folders; Braſs Dividers; Pounce and Boxes; Shining Sand and Boxes; Black and Red Ink Powder; Slates and Pencils; Money Scales and Weights; Indian Rubbers; ditto Ink; common and ſliding Pencils, black and red; Playing Cards; Gold Leaf; Ivory handle Compting-Houſe Penknives with ſheaths; Aſkin memorandum books; and a number of other articles in the Stationary way.

He has alſo for SALE, a collection of *Greek, Latin, and Engliſh* SCHOOL BOOKS, *Engliſh* Dictionaries; FRENCH and GERMAN Grammars; Guthries and Salmon's Grammars and Gazetteers; Moore's Navigation, ditto, aſſiſtant Sheredan's art of ſpeaking; ditto on Education; Glaſſe's Cookery; and a variety of other Authors on ſcience, divinity, moral and entertaining, with a few elegant ſets of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES; and Gurney's Brachygraphy, or a compendious ſyſtem of ſhort hand-writting.

☞ As I find myſelf much injured by giving credit—and as I would wiſh for the future to avoid that very diſagreeable buſineſs called DUNNING! and being DUNNED! do moſt earneſtly requeſt all thoſe who may want any articles in my way, not to ſolicit me for it, as I muſt in future be determined not to give any.

THOMAS BREND.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1789.

Good LANDS for ſale.

4700 acres on Willis's, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining the Fork Plantation.—1700 acres near Willis's, in the county of ditto, known by the name of Sancho's.—2200 acres on Willis's, in the county of ditto, known by the name of Peters's.—2900 acres on Hat Creek, in the county of Amherſt.—740 acres on Licking Hole creek, in the county of Goochland.—200 acres adjoining to Belvedeira near to the city of Richmond. For terms apply to

JOHN DOBSON,
Richmond Coffee Houſe.

Nov. 10, 1789.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned cutting any timber off the land near Belvederia.

Juſt Publiſhed,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM PRICHARD,

At his bookſtore, one door below Mr. Southgate's ſtore, on the main ſtreet, Richmond.

SMITH on the Wealth of Nations, 3 volumes, price 18*ſ.*
Gordon's Hiſtory of the Revolution in America, 3 volumes, 30*ſ.*
Peter Pinder's Poetical Works, 6*ſ.*
Peter Markoe's Poetical Works, 3*ſ.*
Abbé Millot's Elements of general Hiſtory, 5 vols. 51*ſ.*
Jefferſon's Hiſtory of Virginia, 6*ſ.*
Doctor Cullen's Materia Medica, 2 volumes Quarto, 96*ſ.*
——his Practice of Phyſic, 4 volumes, 48*ſ.*
The American Philoſophical Tranſactions, 2 vols. 40*ſ.*
Doctor Blair's Lectures, Quarto, 14*ſ.*
Bartlett's Gentleman's Farrier, 4*ſ.*
Baron Trenck's Memoirs, 6/8.
Burns's Poems, 4/6.
Buller's Law of Niſi Prius, 11/3.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 volumes, 25*ſ.*
——Reports, Folio, 2 vols. 80*ſ.*
Doctor Young's Night Thoughts, 5*ſ.*
Hervey's Meditations, 2 vols. in one, 6*ſ.*
Thomſon's Seaſons, 3*ſ.*
The Power of Sympathy, an American Novel, 2 vols. 9*ſ.*
Pike's American Arithmetic, 12*ſ.*
Park on Inſurances, 12*ſ.*
Gibbon on the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 12 vols. £6 0 0
Gibſon's Surveying, 10*ſ.*
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, 3*ſ.*
Scott's Leſſons on Elocution, 5*ſ.*
Dodſley's Fables of Eſop, with plates, 5*ſ.*
The Works of William Penn, 5 vols. 36*ſ.*
Martin's Philoſophy, 3 vols. 32*ſ.*
Carver's Travels in North America, 4/6.
Law Repoſitory, or Young Clerks Magazine, 5*ſ.*
Doctor Rush's Medical Work's, 6*ſ.*
Douglas's Reports, 28*ſ.*
Morgan's Law Eſſays, 3 vols. 30*ſ.*
Bacon's Abridgment, 5 vols. £6 0 0
Burrow's Reports, 5 vols. 5 10 0
Vattel's Law of Nation, 18*ſ.*
Brown's Reports, 18*ſ.*
An Account of the Pelew Iſlands, 4/6
The Laws of Congreſs complete, 6*ſ.*
Weſley's Works, &c.

A L S O,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Paper, Ink Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Penknives, Morocco Pocket-Books, Black Lead Pencils, Slates, &c. &c.

Likewiſe an elegant Piano Forte.

November 4, 1789.

For Charter,
THE BRIG

FREDERICK,

ROBERT BOYD, Maſter,
Lying at CITY-POINT.

A FINE new Britiſh built veſſel of 150 tons burthen with a Mediterranean paſs, and completely fitted in every reſpect.—She may be engaged for any port in Europe or the Weſt-Indies.

A L S O,

The Brig HOPE, JOHN M'ILVAIN, Maſter, lying at Norfolk.—This veſſel is Britiſh built, burthen about 140 tons, and furniſhed with a Mediterranean paſs, is well calculated for wheat or tobacco, may be had on charter for any port in Europe, but a freight to Liverpool would be moſt acceptable.—For terms apply to the ſaid maſter on board, to JAMES & ARCHIBALD FREELAND, Manchaſter, GILLIES & FREELAND, at Norfolk, or the ſubſcribers in Peterſburg.

FREELAND & GILLIES.

Who have for Sale,

On board the HOPE, at Norfolk, LIVERPOOL SALT, looſe and in Sacks—Alſo a quantity of QUEENS WARE in good aſſorted crates, and ſome brown ſtone jugs looſe.

October 28, 1789.

Will be SOLD,

Purſuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, on Monday the 23th of this inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, before the door of Henrico courthouſe,

ABOUT 1000 acres of LAND, belonging to the eſtate of PETER COPLAND, dec. lying in the county of Henry, on the branches of Beaver and Rudy creeks. The terms will be made known at the ſale.

C. COPLAND, Ex'r.

Richmond, Nov. 9, 1789.

To be Sold,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, commonly known by the name of CAPPAHOSICK ferry tract; lying on York river, 5 miles from Williamſburg, and 12 miles above York-town. It contains near 1447 acres, and is equal in ſoil to almoſt any lands on that river, and is as pleaſantly ſituated. Oyſters, fiſh, of every kind, and wild fowl, may be had as conveniently as at any place. There are on the lands a good dwelling-houſe quite new, and neceſſary offices—and a body of hard firm marſh not excelled by any—Annexed to this tract there is a valuable ferry, worth from £.50 to £.100 per annum. The purchaſer may have very extenſive credit for the purchaſe money—or good bonds will be received in part payment.

HENRY TAZEWELL.

Williamſburg, Nov. 10, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamſburg, the 6th inſt. (Nov.) a negro man who ſays his name is JACK, and that he formerly belonged to Zachariah Bownum, living on the head of the ſouth branch of Potowmack, called Sinnico, that his maſter has ſet him free, but has nothing to ſhow that he has been freed. He is about 25 years old, rather of a yellow complexion, has a ſcar on the right ſide of his face and neck, which he ſays was occaſioned by the mumps.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailer.

Wm. Aſher of Culpepper, is deſired to take his negro man and woman away, or they will in a ſhort time be ſold to pay their expences.

J. C.

A caution to the Public.

WHEREAS a certain Myers, a Britiſh refugee, has lately arrived here from Nova Scotia, and ſet up a claim to my houſes and lots near the market in this city (who by the aſſiſtance of his old friend Iſaac Younghuſband, ſen. who has taken an active part in the buſineſs) would wiſh to make people believe that the title of ſaid Myers is good.

And whereas ſome innocent perſon may be induced from ſuch fallacious claim, to become a purchaſer of ſome of my property from the aforeſaid Myers, or cauſe ſome who have purchaſed from me to ſell their property for much leſs than its value, and thereby become a looſer, I therefore do aſſure the public that Myers has no title whatever to the aforeſaid lots and houſes.

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Richmond, Nov. 4, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Went from the ſubſcribers ſhop in Richmond, on the 28th of September, a blackſmith named

AARON,

LATE the property of Col Banniſter, and now belonging to Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Richmond—He is a negro of light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high ſlim made, with a grave look, about 27 years of age, a piece bit off one of his ears, occaſioned by fighting; had on a ſhort brown coat, white waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches: He has a wife at Mr St. George Tucker's, at Peterſburg, and once belonged to Col. Byrd, of Weſtover, and it is expected he has gone that road. He is gone away from an ill grounded apprehenſion of being ſent to the back country, and from no diſſatisfaction at his ſituation. The above reward, beſides what is allowed by law, will be paid on apprehending and delivering him at Richmond, to

JOSEPH M'CAUGHEY.

N. B. He is very artful, and as he underſtands the ſhoemaking and carpenters buſineſs, 'tis probable he will follow thoſe branches.

For Charter,
To any PORT in BRITAIN,
THE SNOW

Patriotic St. Joſeph,

MANUEL DE GARAY, *Maſter*,

LYING at Warwick—a Spaniſh veſſel, well found, and will be ready for ſea in twenty days. For terms apply to NATHANIEL ANDERSON.

Richmond, Nov. 4, 1789.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported in the ELIZA, and other veſſels from LONDON,

An *Extenſive* and well *Selected* fall *Aſſortment* of

GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of by

PACKAGE, PIECE, or RETAIL.

They preſume, that upon inſpection, this aſſortment will be found to be extremely well laid in, and remarkably low, the whole having been carefully and judiciouſly choſen by one of the partners on the ſpot---Conſiſting of

Woolen-Drapery & Woolens.
Beſt ſuperfine broad cloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſilk, twiſt, and buttons to match.
Caſſimers, ribb'd do.
Fancy, Toilannets,
Foreſt cloths,
Fearnoughts,
Bearſkins and Coatings,
Spoted & Kendal cottons,
Plains, &c. &c.
Red & White flanels;
6-4 to 9-4 Roſe blankets,
Dutch ditto.

Ready made Cloathing.
Ladies greatcoats,
And Gentlemen's ſuits of clothes,
Conſiſting of Superfine broad cloth coats,
Fancy veſts,
Black ſattin breeches,
Men's ſurtouts,
Coats,
Scarlet cloaks,
Silk and ſattin petticoats,
Croſs bone ſtays, and common ditto.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's ſhoes, double vamped and ſol'd,
Ditto boots,
Ladies Morocco, ſattin, calimanco, laſting, and leather ſhoes,
Slippers and ſandals,
Girls Morocco ſhoes and flippers,
Boys ſhoes, &c.

Mancheſters,
Thickſetts and ſattinetts,
Janes and fuſtians,
Laſtings,
Strip'd Muſlinett, and corded dimity.
The moſt new and faſhionable waiſtcoat patterns.

India Goods.
Bandannoe and Sooſee handkerchiefs,
Sooſee Shawls,
Book and Jaconett muſlins.

Gauzes, &c.
Patent nett,
Souffle,
Crape,
Marley,
French nett, and
Tiffany gauzes,
Gauze and Marley handkerchiefs,
Lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
A variety of faſhionable ribbons and taſte.

Iriſh Linen,
3-4, 7-8, 4-4, wide,
Sheetings,
White and brown dowlas, and Diaper,
Ditto table cloths.

Oznaburgs,
German, flaxen, tow, and hempen roles.

Silk and Sattin.
Rich blue, and black ſattin,
Pelong ditto.
Florentine,
Luſtrings,
Taffitys,
Perſians, &c.

Calicoes,
Of moſt beautiful patterns, and very low.

Hoſe,
Cotton, ſilk, and worſted, in a great variety.

Ironmongery & Hardware.
Paper,
Tin plates in boxes,
Single and double patent lamps, & roaſting jacks, theſe jacks are very convenient, will carry 15 lb. of meat, and go for two hours.
A few very good and neat ſad iles, with plated ſtirrups,
Curbs and bits,
Alſo common ditto.
Ladies neat do.
Sole leather,
Grain and wax calf ſkins,
Skirting and harneſs leather.
Ladies paſte ſhoe buckles,
Men's knee ditto.
Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books.
Compleat boxes of water colours, and hair pencils
A freſh ſupply, to their large aſſortment of books, catalogues of which may be ſeen at the ſtore.
Neat fowling pieces, of various prices, and long Duck guns,
Pocket and holſter piſtols,
Horeſemen's ſwords,
Single F and double battle gun powder,
Shot of different ſizes,
London crown window-glaſs, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty and beſt double boil'd oil.

Furniture.
Vaſe lamps for 4 ſtages,
Large mattraſſes,
Mahogany dining tables, in ſets,
Sophas complete,
Harpſichords,
Spinnet, and Piano Forte,
Books of muſic for ditto.
Backgammon tables in mahogany and leather.
Fine Berkley, double Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſe.
Two good ſeines and ſeine twine.

Plain French pattern, and Piano forte Guitars, with books of inſtruction, and favourite pieces for do.—Red and pale bark in ¼ and ½ lb bottles.—Glauber ſalts.

Which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, and PUBLIC SECURITIES at their current value.

RICHMOND, October 7, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed,
The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

POET's CORNER.

JAMES RIVER;

Or the Praiſes of

VIRGINIA.

THE beauties of *James' River*, Muſe! reſound,
With ſtately Oaks and lofty Cedars crown'd;
Where grace and grandeur in mild Union ſmile,
And the tall Foreſt views the haughty pile,
Which taſte and proud magnificence adorn,
On his aſpiring boughs look down with ſcorn.
Here vig'rous Induſtry each ſinew ſtrains; [plains;
And guides the ſtranger—Stream through wond'ring
Labor, as *Genius* prompts the *gallant Man*,
Doubts his own ſtrength, and trembles at the plan;
But *Genius*, conſcious of ſuperior ſoul,
Urges him forward and completes the whole.
Oft on the glaſſy boſom of thy tide
In ſome ſwift veſſel let me ſmoothly glide!
And whilſt *Virginia's* product cheers each ſenſe,
To future ages lofty thoughts diſpenſe.
Virginia can my lines preſume to ſpread
One branch of Laurel o'er thy honour'd head?
In policy and valor form'd to ſhine,
In arms and letters either palm is thine.
Thy worth muſt charm all eyes and win all hearts;
Dear to the Muſe, to Freedom and the arts.
Where the wild Indians bent their fatal bows,
Now Harveſts ſmile, and active labour glows.
O'er the ſad ſcene of Rapine art extends
Her ſway, and valor the rich ſoil defends,
The beaſts of prey to cultivation yields,
And flocks and herds aſſert the fertile fields.
How ſoothing to behold the human mind,
By *Genius* heighten'd, and by arts refin'd!
Haſte then, each Muſe! whilſt with poetic fire
In bright *Virginia's* Praiſe I ſtrike the lyre;
Exalt each thought, each ſentiment refine;
Till ev'ry grace ſhall glow in ev'ry line.
Where Savage valor rov'd, we now may ſee
A Waſhington, the glory of the free!
'Tis his to join the ſoldier and the ſage;
Our boaſt—our prop—the wonder of the age!
Thy *lights*, *Virginia!* with ſuch luſtre ſhine!
In thee arts, letters, valor ſo combine,
That ſhould I raſhly ſtrive to ſing each name,
Whoſe worth has rais'd thee to immortal fame,
(Tho' gratitude might ſhame and ſcorn remove)
Genius would ſmile, but candor might approve.
The Taſk, full conſcious of each feeble line,
To Jefferſon and Hiſtory I reſign.
Yet may the young and fair the verſe attend,
And; where the poet fails, eſteem the friend!
Where *Pocahunta* frown'd with haughty pride,
Taſte, Softneſs, Beauty, Elegance reſide.
Here many a *Delia* the fond boſom warms;
By Beauty pleaſes, and by prudence charms;
Anxious applauſe from men of ſenſe to find,
With uſeful learning ſhe adorns her mind.
Here many a hero, ſhould his country call,
Reſolves again to conquer or to fall,
Here Patriots ſtill direct the glorious plan,
Eager to perſevere, as they began
And, here as art with Nature proudly vies,
Each grand Emotion in the mind muſt riſe.
Oh thy green banks behold *Byrd's* villa gleam,
Its Pride reflected in thy limpid ſtream.
Whilſt *Carter's* Manſion equal taſte diſplays;
At which ev'en Europe's ſons with envy gaze.
But where *Burmuda* once diſplay'd its pride,
A ſcene of deſolation is deſcried;
Where *Arnold* bade the flames of repine riſe,
A ſecond *Satan* entering Paradiſe,
But may the ſcene of rage all minds diſpoſe
To keep at diſtance war's deſtructive woes!
Oft let me wander o'er the ſmiling plain,
Where arts and labour in mild union reign;
Oft may I to thy banks, O James! repair,
Inhaling joy from thy Sulubrious air;
Now glow with rapture, now with pity melt,
Compaſſionating grief by others felt;
Tread the rich ſoil, and eye the concave blue,
My mind ſerene, to nature's pleaſure's true.
O whilſt thy waves to ocean tribute pay,
Still may humanity extend her ſway
To all around and to the rich impart
Each ſweet emotion of the feeling heart;
'Till wondering nations ſhall with envy ſee
Virginia's offspring rich, humane and free.
Charm'd with the proſpect of their growing fame,
Some ſlight regard may he not humbly claim,
Who, eager erudition to extend,
Proudly proclaims himſelf *Virginia's* friend?

NOTES.

Line the 1ſt. This Poem although it ſeems more particularly to refer to James' River, on and near which the Author has enjoyed many happy hours; is meant as a juſt compliment to the State of *Virginia*, her gallant ſons, and her amiable daughters.

Line the 8th. The Improvement of inland Navigation in Virginia is here alluded to.

Line the 4th. There are many elegant and even ſuperb Manſions on the banks of this River; the property of Warriors, Patriots and Legiſlators.

Line the 9th. General Waſhington's Patriotiſm, with reſpect to this Navigation, has been truly conſpicuous. His other Merits, juſt hinted at in this Poem, command the Eſteem and Veneration of Mankind.

Line the 13th. *Virginia's* Product cannot fail of being underſtood.

Line the 20th. The Latin Adage "*tam Marti, quam Mercurio*" is here alluded to.

Line the 22d. The polite arts are undoubtedly much attended to, and in a high ſtate of Cultivation in Virginia. Her Scholars and Legiſlators are proofs of the truth of this Aſſertion. It is equally true, and to be lamented, that the Machanical arts are but little encouraged in this State

Jefferſon. The Merits of this Gentleman, who has publiſhed an elegant Hiſtory of Virginia, to which he has modeſtly prefixed the Title of "Notes," are known to the American States and the Univerſe.

Pocahunta. The Hiſtory of this exalted Indian woman, the Daughter of King Powhatan, who protected the firſt ſettlers from the barbarous fury of his Countrymen, may be read at large in Stith's Hiſtory of Virginia, and Chaſtellux's Travels.

A ſecond S——. The State of Virginia ſuffered more from the cruelty of the traiterous Arnold, than from Britiſh Violence.

The Author, a Citizen of Pennſylvania, frequently viſits Virginia, as a Bookſeller. The repeated favors, which he has received from Gentlemen of landed property, as well as men in a Commercial line, impreſs'd his mind with ſuch ſentiments of Gratitude, as to occaſion the above lines; which he preſumes (but with all humility) to dedicate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Virginia.

ANECDOTE.

ABOUT thirty years ago great complaints were made that the Watchmen of London and Weſtminſter neglected their duty.—On this a wiſe Senator made a motion in the Houſe of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill to compel Watchmen to ſleep in the day, that they might the better diſcharge their duty in the night.—The late Sir James Creed begged the Hon. Member would include him in the bill: For he was ſo troubled with the Gout, that he could neither ſleep night nor day.

LONDON, Auguſt 25.

The following letter we received yeſterday from Paris:

PARIS, Auguſt 20, 1789.

"THERE are yet no certain advices in what manner the Pays d'Etats will act in conſequence of the reſolution of the National Aſſembly, including, them with the other provinces, and uſurping the power of taxation over them. It is, however, believed here, that this reſolution will meet with great difficulties in the provinces, from being caried into execution. A meeting of the principal Nobility of Brittany is already convened to conſider of this deciſion of the National Aſſembly.

"The nobility of this province are extremely hurt, at being ſuſpected of having any concern in the plot to burn the port of Breſt, and they have reſolved to write to the Duke of Dorſet, requeſting him to explain the whole circumſtances of what he knows of this affair.—The Nobility have become the more ſuſpected from their enmity to the general proceedings of the National Aſſembly

"However, many other provinces may wiſh for a chain of Government, Brittany, Dauphiny, and a few more are certainly contented with the former mode.

"The frontier provinces towards the Emperor's dominions are equally diſcontented with the proceedings at Verſailles, and the conduct of the city of Metz ſhews the diſpoſition of the people of Lorraine.

"The people of that place have driven the whole municipal corps as well as all the Government officers belonging to the Cuſtoms, &c. out of the town, and have imported by force large quantities of tobacco and ſalt, which are ſtrictly prohibited without paying any duty to the Revenue. They have further declared their reſolution to be governed in the ſame manner as formerly when Metz was a free and imperial town. In fact, they have thrown off their allegiance.

"The whole province is expected to follow their example as well as Alſace.

"The cruelties practiſed at the country ſeats of the nobility are horrible and almoſt paſt belief, and are almoſt too ſhocking to be recounted.

"A few days ſince the mob at a place called Argentan, attacked the caſtle of the Marquis de Falconnet, the Lord of the place. They ſeized him and were burning him alive, when his executioners began to quarrel among themſelves, which ſaved his life, though not until his two feet and one of his hands were burnt. The mob then made him ſign a deed, renouncing his eſtate and title, obſerving, that as the King had arranged himſelf among the Commons, they would no longer have Lords in France.

"There is ſcarce a province in France but from which we do not hear of the moſt barbarous exceſſes againſt the Nobility.

"The fate of the unfortunate Baron de Beſeneval appears decided, though the committee on his examination has made no report, orders have been given to have him moſt narrowly watched for fear of an eſcape, and three Burgher officers ſleep in his room every night.

"The loan of thirty millions fills very ſlowly.

"A very violent motion was, a few days ſince, attempted to be brought forward in the National Aſſembly againſt M. de Calonne by M. ———, a member of the Commons, and a friend of M. Neckar.

"It is unneceſſary to inform you of the particulars of this ſpeech, which conſiſted wholly of abuſe, and even his colleagues were aſhamed of it. The motion was, of courſe, dropped.

"The National Aſſembly very properly ſhewed its diſapprobation at the unfounded declamation of the Speaker, whoſe ſole reaſon for uſing theſe injurious terms was on account of a letter addreſſed by the Ex-Miniſter to the members of the Aſſembly, commenting on M. Neckar's adminiſtration, on account of the ſcarcity of corn.

"After making four ſeveral attempts to bring forward this motion, and being as often interrupted on account of its impropriety, the Speaker was obliged to ſit down, and hold his tongue."

RICHMOND, October 28, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber is now opening a MEDICINE STORE, and APOTHECARY'S SHOP, in the brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Eagle tavern; which will be well furniſhed with all kinds of DRUGS and MEDICINES; freſh and good, with many other uſeful articles, and will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, country produce, and all kinds of public ſecurities at their current prices.—As the ſubſcriber has ſuffered exceedingly indeed from giving too extenſive credit, he wiſhes to ſhun that dangerous rock, as much as poſſible for the future.—Any orders from the town or country, attended with an able gentleman's note of this city for the ſame, payable in three months, will be carefully and expeditiouſly executed.—He hopes by vending good medicines, together with his diligence and aſſiduity to merit the favour of his friends, and the public in general.

WILLIAM CARTER, Jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 24, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city the 18th inſt. a ſmall negro man about twenty two years of age, ſtraight made, and of a dark complexion, has a ſcar on the ſide of his head three or four inches long, and plain to be ſeen; he calls himſelf AARON WILSON, and (he has a forged paſs with him, ſigned Benjamin Macklin, and witneſſed by James Marſhal and Samuel Holaway, all wrote by one hand) which ſays, he ſerved Macklin twenty one years faithfully in the county of Brunſwick, North Carolina, and has been free two years, and dated March 20, 1784) ſays he is a free man, but will not give any other account of himſelf. He has a large bundle of valuable cloaths with him, which are much too large for him and it may be ſuppoſed he has lately robbed ſome perſon of. His owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct 5, 1789.

THE buſineſs of Meſſrs. HENRY MARTIN, & Co. being about to be cloſed in this ſtate, all perſons having any demands againſt me as agent for the ſaid houſe, or immediately againſt me ſince the year 1784, are deſired to make them known by the firſt day of March next, to Mr. Nathaniel Anderſon, of Richmond, Mr David Anderſon, of Hanover, or to the ſubſcriber in this place; by which time it is expected that buſineſs will be brought to a final cloſe.

HUDSON MARTIN.

Will be Sold,

On the undermentioned days, on the premiſes, agreeable to law, the following tracts of land, or ſo much of each thereof, as will ſatisfy the revenue, and certificate taxes due thereon, for the years hereafter named, and alſo what legal expences may accrue, viz.

LUCY Robbit, 300 acres, due for the year 1783,	On Monday the 14th of December.
John Thilman, 250 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786	
John Walker's eſtate, 149 acres, due for 1783.	
Margaret Charles, 100 acres, due for 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	On Wedneſday the 16th of December.
John Dickſon (Glouceſter) 200 acres, due for the years 1783, and 1784.	
Edmund Hawkins, 300 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787 & 1788	
James Overſtreet, 155 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.	On Tueſday the 15th of December.
Alexander S. Dandridge, 618 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786 1787, and 1788,	On Thurſday the 17th of December.
Rainey Woodſon, 100 acres, due for the years 1786, 1787, and 1788.	
Martin Meeks, 50 acres, due for the years 1783 and 1784,	On Friday the 18th of December.
Ann Meeks, 24 acres, due for the year 1783.	
Matthew and Richard C. Anderſon, 331¼ acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.	
John Powell, 1020 acres, due for the year 1784,	On Saturday 19th of December.

Wm. James, & Harry Lawrence, D. Sheriffs, for
Geddis Winſton, John Lawrence, and Wm. O. Winſton,
Sheriffs for the years as above.

Hanover October 6, 1789.

JACOB HARRISON,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

At the ſign of the BOOT & SHOE,

Next houſe to CLARK's tavern, (formerly GALT's)

WHERE he carries on the boot and ſhoe-making buſineſs in all its various branches, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the loweſt terms. He can with pleaſure inform the public and his cuſtomers, that he can furniſh them in any article in his way in the beſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice, as he is, and always will be, ſupplied with the very beſt materials, and workmen; is determined to execute his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27, 1789.